

Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine.

For the last time we date our paper 1858, and, before our Weekly edition can reach many of the subscribers to the *Journal*, the New Year will have commenced. We trust that it may be prosperous and happy one to all our readers and patrons. We see no reason why it should not have its fair share of the pleasures of life, and we have no right to hope that it will be exempt from its sorrows. One thing is at least certain—that the New Year opens under more cheering auspices than did the year which is about closing. The depth of the commercial difficulties has been fathomed, bottom has been reached, and a healthful reaction has evidently set in. The shipments of produce from this section have been large during the year, and the prices have, generally, been remunerative to the producer, while the losses from Northern failures have fallen upon the mercantile community. During the year, indebtedness has been reduced, and we cannot but think that things throughout the Southern country are in a remarkably healthy condition—one far superior to that existing in any other section, and incomparably so as contrasted with the boasting and boastful Northwest.

Of ourselves and our own business we need say little. We only refer to it at all to renew our sincere acknowledgments to the people of Eastern North Carolina for the liberal support they have continued to give us, and also to return our thanks to our many generous friends in other sections.

For the coming year, we can only make one pledge—we will do our best, and the best can do no more. We trust that our past history affords a sufficient guarantee that this pledge, at least, will be redeemed.

Col. We notice a paragraph in the *Union*, stating that Captain Wilkes from the commission appointed for the purpose of examining the Deep River Country with reference to its suitability for a Naval Depot of Construction, has made a favorable report. We have not seen the report, but have no doubt of the correctness of the statement made by the *Union*.

It will be seen from our telegraphic despatch, received since writing the above paragraph, that Captain Wilkes' report has been made and is actually more favorable than had been indicated. The deposits are certainly *there*. That, all authorities agree upon, State or Federal, public or private, scientific or practical, speculative or matter of fact, it is all the same, the coal and iron are *there*. The worst of it is they stay *there*.

But we rather think that something will yet be done by the State, and we think farther, that if the State sells or permits the sale of the Deep River work at the present stage of the game, she will be sacrificing all she has in laying up regret for herself. That is for her Legislators to consider.

For our simple selves, we cannot but think that sound policy would be against the State's allowing the work to go down, permitting it to be sold or selling it herself. It is true that the main thing, the opening of the work is bound to be secured in the event of the State's selling it. As a commercial community Wilmington will benefit pretty nearly the same by the opening of the work, no matter under whose auspices it is opened, but we feel confident that the State, if she allows it to be sold, will be a heavy loser—that the interests of private stockholders will be sacrificed, and that a source of future revenue will be lost.

Without wishing or meaning to say one word against the Railroad, we may be permitted to remark in reference to the River improvement, that, with all its misfortunes, delays, miscalculations, or, perhaps, mismanagements, it is now, as it always has been, the work through which the mining interest looks for an outlet to market. It is that which the mining interest seeks to buy—it is that in the feasibility of which that interest has never ceased to feel confidence.

Col. When party spirit assumes the character of an antagonism of race or religion there can be no calculating upon the extent to which its excesses may be carried, or the undying malignity with which it will be perpetuated. This sort of party spirit, dividing the Saxon and the Celt, the Catholic and the Protestant in Ireland, has survived sunshine and storm, prosperity and adversity, and it remains to-day, alike a historical fact and a political enigma, that Irishmen always find their worst enemies among their own countrymen—that centuries have failed to efface the wounds of the first conquest or fuse into one people the descendants of the settlers and of the original inhabitants. Between 1810 and 1850 a common desolation passed over the land, threatening to depopulate it. The destroying angel spared neither creed nor race. The people certainly had been sad together, but community of affliction did not produce community of feeling. Hardly had the intensity of the famine passed away when Orangemen reared its head anew, and street preaching for excitement resulted in that fierce antagonism which it must have been intended to produce. The blood-stained streets of Belfast, the northern capital, bore evidence to the benevolent impulses and useful tendencies of Orangemen.

The stormy north-wind of adversity had blown and had failed to make the traveler divest himself of the mantle of prejudice in which he had enveloped himself. Well, through much tribulation it did at last appear as though the people of Ireland were about emerging into the bright sunshine of prosperity. Every steamer has brought the news of good crops, good wages, the decrease of pauperism—the progress of improvement and the growth of thrift. But mixed with this, recent arrivals have brought us advices which enable us to see the traces of the snake still lurking in this fabled Eden. Ribaldism, the other and equally bad extreme from Orangemen, is spreading, producing disturbance, removing the minds of the peasantry from the contemplation of those habits of the peasantry from the contemplation of those habits of the peasantry and order by which they can alone hope to benefit themselves or add to the real well-being of the community.

The sunshine of prosperity has failed to make the traveler drop his mantle. It sticks like the shirt of Nessus. Orangeman and Ribald, Celt and Saxon, Catholic and protestant have been to Ireland but the watchwords of evil and tumult. Not that there is any necessity for it, but so it has been and so it always will be, when politics and religion join hands.

Young Men's Christian Association—Course of Lectures.

We understand that the above Association has made arrangements to have a course of lectures during the present winter and the approaching spring. The first of these lectures, of which it is contemplated to have two each month, will be delivered on Thursday evening, January 6th, 1859, by Rev. J. L. Girardeau, of Charleston. The subject, as well as the place, will be announced in due time.

We further learn that the following gentlemen have consented to deliver lectures during the course: Hon. A. W. Venable, Victor C. Barringer, Esq., Robert P. Dick, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Deems. The names of these gentlemen afford a sufficient guarantee for the character and interest of the course.

The proceeds of the lectures will be applied primarily to the defraying the expenses of the Association under whose auspices they are gotten up, and the balance, if any, will be given to assist in the obtainment of a public Library. We trust that the movement will be a successful one.

On Friday and Saturday last, the thermometer went down at New York to zero.

"Outrages."

We are always finding that "outrages" have been committed upon American vessels, and truth compels us to add that in nine cases out of ten, we are making the discovery that the enterprising Captains of down-east traders have been treating the country at large to outrageous marauders' nests. The last outrage which the papers chronicle, is that reported by the Brig Anglo-Saxon at Boston on the 28th from Porto Praya, which vessel is said to have been boarded on the 27th October, by an officer from the British War Steamer Ajax, who demanded to see her papers, which were shown to and examined by him. The Anglo-Saxon was detained an hour and a half.

It is a little strange that this thing should only be known two months after its occurrence. Porto Praya is a suspicious port. It is on or in the Cape Verde Islands, and is the place where slaves of all nations go to get false Portuguese papers and take in at least a part of a Portuguese crew. It is a pity that these good people of New England can't keep out of the slave trade. Really we do not feel like being stirred up to a sudden flood of mutiny by the recital of every pretended outrage reported by abolitionist captains engaged in an illegal traffic in African slaves.

Col. The shipments of Cotton from the port of New Orleans since September 1st, 1858, have been 348,951 bales; the shipments during the same time in 1857 were 317,582 bales, showing a very large increase this year, owing, in part, to the fact that the crop this year is in excess of that of last year, but chiefly attributable to its earlier maturity, from which, and from other causes, it has come forward much sooner than usual. The stock on hand at New Orleans on the 24th instant, was 342,609 bales. The receipts at that port from Sept. 1st to 24th December, were \$32,279, being about one-half of all the receipts at the seaboard up to that date. At Mobile, up to the 17th Dec., the receipts had been 266,103; at Savannah up to the 16th, 226,105; and at Charleston, 203,567.

Col. The long-bodied, long-winded, long-bearded poet of Arkansas, who was reported dead, is now in Washington City, and stopping at the Kirkwood House. Albert will not pine out any sooner than absolute necessity may require. It is possible that there may be some forces to be enacted under the taking name of Southern Commercial Conventions, and Albert will be expected to be on hand with a lengthy oration, or, perhaps, several lengthy orations.

Col. Yesterday morning the steam tug *Mariner* went down the River with a very clever party of gentlemen on board, made up of citizens and members of the Legislature, who had kindly visited our town during the Christmas vacation. We were unavoidably prevented from participating in the pleasures of the excursion, but are happy to learn that everything passed off in the best manner, and without a cloud to mar the enjoyment of all on board. It could hardly be otherwise. Our visitors were willing to b: happy, and their hosts were anxious to make them so;—the day was made on purpose—a bright and pleasant one, and the air from the "bright wave" is quite exhilarating.

Daily Journal, 29th inst.

Col. It will be seen that three of the steamers of the Paraguay expedition have arrived at Montevideo, near the mouth of the river or estuary known as the La Plata. The scene of the operations of the expedition is distant from that point several hundred miles. The reports would seem to indicate a determination on the part of Lopez, the President of Paraguay, to resist the demands of the United States, and to appeal to the other South American States for assistance. He has had abundant warning and time for preparation.

Col. General James Gadsden of South Carolina, not long since the U. S. Minister to Mexico, by whom was negotiated the treaty by which this country acquired Oregon or the "Gadsden Purchase," died on Sunday afternoon at Charleston, full of years and honors. His funeral obsequies were appointed for yesterday at 4 P. M.

Col. We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting our worthy Senator, Hon. Wm. S. Aspin, whom we are pleased to find in good health, and the same genial, pleasant gentleman that he used to be before he went to Raleigh this last time. *Daily Journal*, 28th inst.

Col. Mr. Brooks, of the Darlington (S. C.) *Flag*, paid us a visit yesterday, having taken vacation. We are pleased to learn from him that the *Flag* is flourishing. —*ib.*

Col. The tonnage of the United States amounted on the 1st July, 1858, to 5,049,808 tons, being an increase during the year, of 108,965 tons.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.—A Woman Chas'd off her Husband & Horrible Murder.—A Woman Chas'd off her Husband & Horrible Murder.

WELDON, N. C. Dec. 27th, 1858.

A tragical affair occurred in this county on Christmas night, the particulars of which I have just learned. It seems there lived, about 8 miles from Halifax, a family of free negroes, consisting of a man named Jack Mills, his wife, and one son.

The man and wife were habitual drunkards, and on the night of Christmas, had indulged very freely.

The boy went to sleep leaving them quarreling as usual, but was aroused in the night by a noise, and upon starting up, saw his mother strike his father two heavy blows with an axe; whereupon, he fled and alarmed the neighbors, who, upon going in the house, found the man quite dead, and horribly mangled: the head being nearly severed from the body, and several ghastly wounds inflicted upon it, presenting a spectacle most revolting.

The woman was arrested and is now in jail at Halifax. Yours truly, *CYCLOR.*

TURKISH COINS AND COINAGE.—The late trials in England for counterfeiting Turkish coinage elicited the following information from the Ottoman Consul General.

The coins produced are known by the names of bischek, piastre and yarmelek. They are all Turkish coins. There is at present an operation going on in Turkey to the value of about 150,000,000 piastres.

The value of the bischek is 1d., and that of the yarmelek 1d.

The value of the piastre at Alexandria, according to the rate of exchange, would vary from about 2*1/2*d. to 2*1/2*d.

The Turkish Government coins are all gold, silver and copper—at the Royal Mint, in Constantinople, and in the Little Saz River, and stole a negro woman, took Wm. Lane prisoner and carried him into the Territory, but released him the following day. An express had been sent to the Governor of Missouri for assistance to protect life and property.

It is reported that a band of thieves and assassins from Kansas entered Vernon county, Missouri, and killed David Cruse, and stole a lot of cattle and horses.

About the same time two parties, under Brown and Montgomery, entered Missouri, on the Little Saz River, and stole a negro woman, took Wm. Lane prisoner and carried him into the Territory, but released him the following day. An express had been sent to the Governor of Missouri for assistance to protect life and property.

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The Public Printing.
We have perused with much interest the very clear and practical report of George W. Bowman, Esq., the Superintendent of Public Printing, and we are gratified to see that there has been a sensible diminution of expenditure in this department. The Superintendent, it is true, has no control over the orders made for printing, but he can exercise much economy in the purchase of paper, which is a heavy item. The following statement shows the total cost of printing, including paper, binding, &c., for the Thirty-fourth Congress and the first session of the Thirty-fifth:

Total Cost.

Thirty-fourth Congress, first session (estimated) \$342,578.41

Thirty-fourth Congress, second session 145,495.56

Thirty-fifth Congress, first session 168,747.70

REPRESENTATIVES.

Thirty-fourth Congress, first session (estimated) \$59,721.42

Thirty-fourth Congress, second session 141,614.14

Thirty-fifth Congress, first session 39,655.55

It appears from the above, that the cost of the printing for the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress was \$209,868.41, while for the first session of the present Congress, it was only \$494,610.25, a difference of \$437,689.61. This is an immense saving, and shows that Congress is getting to be more cautious in regard to giving orders for printing.

The report of Mr. Bowman abounds in many suggestions of a more practical character, and also refers to past delinquencies in his office, which seem to demand investigation. It appears that the paper purchased by government for the public printers and delivered to them has not been yearly settled for as required by law.

Mr. Bowman says he caused an investigation to be made, and from this:

"This investigation has not resulted satisfactorily, the fact being developed that, for a great length of time, the paper purchased for the printing of Congress, amounting in value to hundreds of thousands of dollars, had been received from the contractors and delivered to the public printers by persons not employed by and wholly irresponsible to this office for the proper performance of this important duty, whose very crude memorandums in pencil often appear to be the only information upon which entries have been made in the books of this office, and which have proved to be unreliable. Under these difficulties, I have caused a series of statements to be prepared, showing the quantity of each description of paper purchased and the disposition which appears to have been made of it. In these several statements all the paper purchased by the government is correctly given, but the disposition of it is in many cases merely conjectural."

This is certainly a very singular state of affairs, and the public would seem to have a right to know more about it. We trust Mr. Bowman will continue his investigations until he is enabled to give something more than "a conjecture" as to what disposition has been made of the paper purchased by government. Mr. Bowman recommends, hereafter, that but one grade of paper be used for the printing of the public documents, and that this be super-calendered and weigh forty-eight lbs. to the ream. It seems from a table presented, that the government has been paying for forty-two pound paper as high as \$8.32 per ream, and for forty-five pound paper, \$6.13. As the paper is furnished by contract, of course all have a chance to compete, but it strikes us that these prices are considerably above the market price.

The closing suggestions of Mr. Bowman are full of sound sense, and will if followed out, cause a great saving to Congress. Instead of ordering books to be printed before the manuscripts are ready and before a reliable estimate can be made of their size and cost, Mr. Bowman recommends that the matter be printed as soon as all shall be written and arranged before its printing is endorsed. Another leak is pointed out by the present Superintendent, who seems to be determined to mark his administration by rigid economy. It seems that the printer of the two books of Congress by a nice little arrangement pocketed about \$25,000 per year of the people's money. The arrangement was of this kind:—Each house would order the same document printed, and as both printers had the work done at the same office, each would charge cost of "composition" or type setting, though the types were actually set but once.

Sometimes it is said, the Government has been charged for type setting four times, when in fact they were set but once. Mr. Bowman strongly recommends the passage of a law to save this charge to the government. We have rarely met with a report from a public officer which has such a healthy tone, and which abounds in more suggestions of a practical or economical a nature. Mr. Bowman deserves the thanks of the country for his rigid adherence to the interests of the people, and his boldness in pointing out important retrenchment in our national expenditure.—*New York Day Book*.

A London Divorce Case.

A recent divorce trial in London is thus summed up in the Times:

Mrs. Marchmont was formerly a Mrs. Lockett, a tavern keeper, in the course of nature died, leaving behind him this widow, who, as it appears, became entitled after his decease to the very comfortable sum of \$50,000. This widow at the time Mr. Marchmont paid his addresses to her was 50 years of age, and partial to sherry. Mr. Marchmont was a widow, as the lady was a widow, but he had children by his former marriage; she had none. He was the minister of a dissenting chapel at Islington, and according to his own account, between the stipend of his office and his gains from literary sources he made up an income of something like \$1,000 a year. He appears to have considered that a union between himself and Mrs. Lockett would be an excellent arrangement, although the lady was 14 years older than him.

He was successful in his suit, it was agreed between them that he was to give up his chapel—that he should be at the charge of his own personal expenses—he should educate and clothe his children, and pay all costs of a carriage and pair of horses. Mrs. Marchmont's property, on the other hand, was to be entirely settled on herself, but she engaged, on condition that her tutor would give up his chapel, that she would build him a Protestant church, which she would attend with his family. The document dated July 10th, 1857, in which Henry Marchmont devotes himself to eternal perdition, if he should ever during his coverture in any way attempt to meddle with his wife's fortune, is probably unprecedented as a sample of eager blasphemy. It is as entirely discreditable to the man that could write it as to the woman who could receive such a paper, and afterwards marry the author of it.

Mariad were, as they proceeded to Tombridge for their honeymoon. But alas! no sooner was the gondian knot tied than the disturbed peace which had been the subject of the recent suit. In the case of this miserable couple there was a brief pause induced between the marriage ceremony and the divine court.

"What a fool I am to be married! I have married life!" was nearly the earliest expression made by the devoted wife to her affectionate husband. Mr. Marchmont, however, appears to have soon had good cause to regret the precipitancy to the nuptials.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

JOHN MOSES.
(Late 1. C. Brown & Son.)

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

J. L. AND STEVENSON & CO. Charleston, Wholesale Agents.

March 16th, 1858.

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MARRIED.

In Onslow county, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday morning, the 23d inst., by Edward Williams, Esq., Mr. JAMES BRYAN, to Miss MARY AMBERS, daughter of Peter Ambers, Esq., all of said county.

In this town, on Sunday, the 26th inst., by the Rev. Isaac W. Hawkins, Mr. EVAN DEAL to Mrs. MARY E. BRYAN.

At Front Street M. E. Church, in this town, on the 22d inst., by Rev. J. H. Newby, Mr. BENJ. H. MARSH, to Miss EMMA R. SHELLEY.

At Petersburg papers please copy.

In Bladen, on the evening of the 23d December, by Jno. A. McDowell, Esq., GEORGE M. WHITE, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, to Mrs. MARY J. MCKAY.

At the Presbyterian Church, in Elizabethtown, on the evening of the 23d December, by Rev. H. Monroe, Dr. D. M. BUIE, to Miss MARY J. MCKAY.

At the residence of Pat. Blackwell, in Bladen county, on the evening of the 23d December, by John A. McDowell, Esq., Mr. GEORGE LONG, to Miss CHRISTILLA LAMBERT.

DIED.

Neat Clinton, Sampson county on the 22d inst. of pneumonia, Mrs. ELIZA A. MCINTIRE, wife of David M. McIntire, Esq., and daughter of Thomas Chestnut, Esq., aged 20 years, 9 months and 7 days.

Thus in the early morn of life, has been removed by a large circle of relatives and friends. The same will be done for her.

The services of the deceased. Alter the happy bride, now, also, is numbered among the silent dead. While we drop the tear of sorrow o'er her untimely fate, and mourn that one so amiable and beloved, should thus early be called away, it is with a sense of infinite regret that we record that such a pair could have been able to occupy the Court for seven days with the detail of their obscene squabbles, and have been relieved by it of the consequences of a bad bargain deliberately contracted and deliberately violated on both sides.

RELIGION IN THE NAVY.—Last Sunday twenty-two sailors made a public profession of religion and partook of the Lord's supper on board the United States receiving ship *Nova Carolina* at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

FIRST GUN FROM PARAGUAY.—It is something less than a year since the United States published its resolution to chastise the perversity of Paraguay. From that time formidable preparations have been made, and a large fleet has sailed to carry the resolution into effect. We have adduced from time to time to November 22, The Semanario has an article on the collision with the United States, announcing that the Republic is ready for war if war is to come. It says:

"We are resolved to maintain our rights with all the tenacity their justice authorizes. We shall stand firmly together without being appalled by consequences, keeping ever in sight our outraged national dignity. We do not hesitate to say that this war, when it once shall have begun, will undoubtedly affect the security of our neighboring States, and that to preserve their integrity and tranquility, they must not admit into their political schemes a sentiment of entire indifference to the attack made upon the Republic of Paraguay."

That the government of Lopez is extremely anxious to recover the lost relations of friendship with neighboring States is otherwise demonstrated. It is officially announced that it is not the intention of the government to discontinue its steam lines to Buenos Ayres, as had been previously stated. Much feeling is also said to exist in favor of obtaining a residing Brazilian minister at Asuncion, as a guarantee of future friendly relations of the empire.

The following appeared in our paper a few months ago, but will no harm to appear again.

DELL CHILDREN.—The teacher of a large school had a little girl under her care, who was exceedingly backward in her lessons. She was at the bottom of the class, and seemed to care but little about what passed in it. During the school hours singing was sometimes employed as a relaxation, and noticing that this girl had a very clear, sweet voice, her teacher said to her:

"Jane, you have a good voice, and you may lead in the singing."

She brightened up, and from that time her mind seemed more active. Her lessons were attended to, and she made steady progress. One day, as the teacher was going home, she overtook Jane and one of her school-friends.

"And what was that?" asked the teacher.

"Why, she said she was encouraged,"

Yes, there was the secret—she was encouraged. She felt she was not dull in every thing; she had learned self-respect, and thus she was encouraged to self-improvement.

Take the hint, dear fellow-teacher, and try to read the intelligent through the heart. Endeavor to draw out the dormant faculties of your children by discriminating culture and well timed praise.

A WINDMILL PUMP AT SEA.—The Frundhund, of Liverpool, laden with rice for the Cape, put into Queenstown a day or two since in distress. She sprung a leak at sea, and was filling at such a rate that the ordinary pumps, exerted with all hands, could not have saved her. In this strait her captain, Adam John Bray, brought her of a windmill pump, and the idea had not sooner occurred to him than he saw about realizing it, and committed the execution of it to William Foulkes, his carpenter, who, being an expert and skillful artisan, carried out the Captain's idea to perfection. By the power of this extemporized pump, the vessel was kept afloat one hundred days, until she made Queenstown in safety, where she may now be seen, a signal proof of the power of the human mind, when energetically and ingeniously exerted, over the greatest difficulties.

Cork (Ireland) Reporter.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL PRIZE IN THE DRAWING OF THE HAVANA LOTTERY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. IN EQUITY.

Wm. T. Bray and wife, and others.—Petition for sale of Land.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER passed by the COURT OF EQUITY for New Hanover county, made on the 25th of Fall Term, 1858, of said Court, I shall, on Tuesday, January 25th, 1859, (being Tuesday of the Special Term of Superior Court) offer for sale by public auction, at the Market House in New Hanover, the following lot, or parts thereof, viz.:—beginning in the East end of Fourth street, on Fourth street in a line parallel with said Fourth street; thence Eastward in a line parallel with said Bladen street one hundred and sixty-five feet, thence Westward in a line parallel with said Fourth street, six feet; thence Westward in a line parallel with the line of said Fourth street, and thence Southward with the line of said Fourth street sixty-six feet to a point in the West end of Fourth street, being the Western half of Lot No. (3), block (23).

TERMS.—One-Third cash—the balance at 6 and 12 months.

Given under my hand, at office, December 22d, 1858.

A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN EQUITY.

Evan Larkins & wife, and others.—Petition for sale of Land.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER passed by the Court of Equity for New Hanover county, made in this cause at Fall Term, 1858, of said Court, I shall, on Tuesday, January 25th, 1859, (being Tuesday of the Special Term of Superior Court) offer for sale by public auction, at the Market House in New Hanover, the following lot, or parts thereof, viz.:—beginning in the East end of Fourth street, on Fourth street in a line parallel with said Bladen street one hundred and sixty-five feet, thence Westward in a line parallel with said Fourth street, six feet; thence Westward in a line parallel with the line of said Fourth street, and thence Southward with the line of said Fourth street sixty-six feet to a point in the West end of Fourth street, being the Western half of Lot No. (3), block (23).

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A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL PRIZE IN THE DRAWING OF THE HAVANA LOTTERY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN EQUITY.

Wm. T. Bray and wife, and others.—Petition for sale of Land.

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A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.

NEW YORK PURCHASING AGENCY.

W. M. LAPSLY.

NO. 25, MASS. STREET,

NEW YORK PURCHASING AGENCY.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS and all dealers in

PATENT MEDICINES, and the public generally, are apprised

that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BROADLEY, Wholesale and

Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT

AND HOME MEDICINES, and will supply them at my lowest

wholesale price.

W. F. GRAY.

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857

Sole Proprietor.

Nov. 5th, 1857

10-15p-5

NEW YORK PURCHASING AGENCY.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1858.

The Fayetteville Observer.

We beg to repeat our assurance that we do not expect the *Observer* to put a favorable or fair construction upon anything here; and to tell the truth, people here, ourselves among the number, are so tired of its carping and querulousness that they have become as indifferent to its obtrusions as they would be to the passing winds. The *Observer's* scolding does not hurt anybody, and it may, perhaps, amuse the Editors, one of whose amiable weaknesses it is, to fancy themselves censors of the press of North Carolina in general, and of the village of Wilmington in particular. We once had a Bourbou amongst us, but he's dead; perhaps the Editors of the *Observer* hold their commission under the Napoleonic dynasty. The *Observer*, not satisfied with arraigning the Editorials of the *Journal*, pitches upon its correspondents. Well, now, we do not submit the favors of our correspondents to the revision of the Editors of the *Observer*. We want news—we want a letter from Raleigh to say what the writer really finds or believes to be the case at Raleigh. If we wanted it made differently, we might as well write it here ourselves, or get some one to write it from Fayetteville.

The *Observer's* figures of arithmetic are as remarkable as its figures of speech. In a recent article in the *Journal*, we said: "So far, six hundred thousand dollars is all that the State has taken in two Wilmington Roads extending nearly three hundred and fifty miles." Now, that is so, and yet the *Observer* is weak enough to try and make people believe, that because the State transferred two thousand shares of her stock in the Wilmington and Weldon Road to the Wilmington and Manchester Road, that she made a new subscription to that amount. She held six thousand shares of stock in the Wilmington and Weldon Road. She now holds four thousand shares in that road, and two thousand in the Wilmington and Manchester Road. It is only six thousand shares after all.

Again the *Observer* charges Wilmington with all the money expended on the Deep River, which is also cool—so cool as to be uncomfortable to dwell upon at this season of the year. It might be quite refreshing in the winter. The Legislature of the State is virtually adjourned, and Congress formally so. Little is doing in a business way, and accidents are almost unnoticed, or charmed to Christmas, which comes but once a year.

Christmas in Wilmington.

Finer weather could hardly have been desired than we had in Wilmington on Christmas. It was clear, pleasant, bracing, and yet not chilly, and everybody seemed to have got into the streets to enjoy it and see Christmas generally. We saw little or no dissipation worth speaking of—not before night, at any rate, and we learn that after night things went off with remarkable good humor. Some colored folks got in the guard-house, and there were some others, free negroes, that ought to have got in.

We learn that Saturday night the theatre was crowded. The performers were, of course, in good spirits and did themselves justice, and everything passed off remarkably well.

By the way we were pleased to see among us several members of our Legislature, to whom we are happy to renew the assurance already made to them personally, that we don't want to drown them, nor to see them killed in any way but with kindness. We trust that our visiting friends have found their time here pleasant. They appear to be, and no doubt are, clever gentlemen, and worthy of every attention which can be shown them.

For the holiday week we have the *Panorama at Mozart Hall*, and the *Revels at the Theatre*. There is certainly no lack of diversions suited to the season.

Perhaps the least enviable people during these piping times of peace are the members of the corps Editorial, who are forced to get out papers without news. The Legislature of the State is virtually adjourned, and Congress formally so.

Little is doing in a business way, and accidents are almost unnoticed, or charmed to Christmas, which comes but once a year.

North Carolina Legislature.

(Reported Expressly for the *Journal*.)

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.—SENATE.—Mr. Houston reported against the passage of the bill relative to horse-stealing, and in favor of the bill making husbands liable for their deceased wives' debts.

Mr. Carmichael, in favor of the bill relating to Executives and Administrators.

Mr. Gorrell, against the bill relating to county Courts.

Mr. Dobson, against the bill relative to decs of *feme covert*, and on the bill relative to process of Justices of the Peace.

The vote on the bill relative to Clerks' oaths of office, was reconsidered, and the bill postponed.

A bill to prevent women from sailing under false colors, amended so as to affect wigs and false whiskers, scots, &c., opened the ball for Christmas legislation, which was kept up till about 12 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

The House met, but there not being a quorum, a motion to adjourn was carried.

Four Days Later from California.

SR. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The twenty-first overland mail from California arrived this evening, with San Francisco dates to the 25th ult., four days later than previous advices.

The California news is not important.

Three passengers came through. They report encountering snow 15 inches deep on the Apache Canon, beyond El Paso. There was much floating ice in the Rio Grande.

The overland mail from Kansas city reached Stockton on the 24th ult., having been fifty-one days out.

The dates from Victoria are to the 17th, and from Portland to the 13th ult.

John Nugent, the U. S. commissioner at Fraser river, has published an address to the citizens of the United States in British Columbia, in the Victoria Gazette, in which he speaks of the injustice and oppression that the Americans have received at the hands of the colonial authorities, and his intention to lay the matter before the authorities at Washington. Mr. Nugent had arrived at San Francisco, and would leave for Washington by the next steamer.

Business at San Francisco was generally inactive. The Mohave and Navajo Indians were reported as being hostile and troublesome.

The gold mines in Southern Oregon are said to be yielding largely, and new discoveries of treasure have been made.

Gen. Harney has revoked his order forbidding settlers from locating in the Walla-Walla country.

The treaty concluded with the Nezperce Indians established perpetual peace, and reciprocal assistance in the event of war.

Direct trade has been opened between Puget's Sound and China.

The passengers by the overland mail report that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt between San Francisco and San Jose.

The roads were in bad order.

The accounts from the Gila river gold mines are very favorable.

Further from California via Tehuantepec.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—The steamer Quaker City is below, with 123 passengers and San Francisco dates to the 6th via Tehuantepec.

The steamer Hermanna arrived on the 28th at San Francisco.

The steamer Golden Gate was delayed till the 6th.—It would take \$1,500,000 for New York and \$333,000 for England, via the Panama route.

Business was quiet at San Francisco.

The overland mail of the 11th ult. arrived on the 6th.

Additional by the Quaker City.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—The Quaker City has brought one hundred and twenty passengers.

The census of Oregon is 43,000—voters 10,000.

The Nezperce difficulties with the British authorities in Victoria will be transferred to Washington.

Tehuantepec tickets are at a premium in San Francisco.

The barque Columbia, of New London, was a total wreck in Shanta Bay.

Latest from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—The steamship Calawaha, from Havana, with dates to the 20th inst., has arrived. The President's message had shocked the Cuban authorities, and produced general consternation. Senator Douglass had received distinguished honors in all quarters.

Latest from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—News has been received from Vera Cruz to the 20th inst. The commandant has issued orders to arm the citizens. He is prepared to defend the city in case of attack.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The following despatch has been received from Trinity Bay:

"TRINITY BAY, Dec. 20.—Well-marked 'currents' have been received here from Valencia Bay, but nothing intelligible since Saturday."

Certificates Refused.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—The canvassers decided last night, to refuse certificates to the six Congressmen from New York city, because the return reads for "members of Congress," instead of "representatives in Congress."

By De Sauty has had "a well-marked current" from Valentia, but nothing intelligible. The spirit has moved De Sauty. Wonder if De Sauty always stays inside of that romantic frame building at Trinity Bay, so prettily illustrated by the New York and Boston Pictorialists, that no two pictures of it looked anything alike.

It is reported that the schooner *Susan* has landed her "emigrants" all safe in Nicaragua. The *Susan* is the schooner that was refused a clearance by the Collector of Mobile, but eluded the vigilance of the Revenue Cutter and went to sea. In fact, she has been universally referred to as the "filibuster" schooner.

Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, has declared his intention not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

For DEAD.—The papers say that the reported death of Col. Alfred Pike, of Arkansas, is all a mistake. The Colonel is not dead, but gone on a buffalo hunt.

HARPER FOR JANUARY.—MOSSES, MERRILL & PIERCE, have laid on our table Harper for January, 1859—how strange it comes to write the 9! It is even superior in its attractions to the average of that most attractive if not most able of the monthlies. It is, in truth, the best "got up" Magazine in the world, and is worth 25 cents per copy. For sale by Merrill & Pierce.

The Goldsboro' (N. C.) *Tribune* is offered for sale. If not disposed of previously at private sale, it will be offered at public auction in Goldsboro' on the 1st instant.

"Father" said an ambitious youngster, about the size of a pepper box, "I can do without shoes, but I am suffering for a bosom-pinn."

Voyage of the Indian Empire—The Particulars.

The following particulars are supplied by the *Freeholder*—The anxiety which for some time past has prevailed so generally in this country relative to the safety of the Indian Empire, which arrived at Galway well long over due, is now happily allayed, at last. The steamer, having anchored in Broadhaven at 9 A. M. on Friday morning, after having experienced one of the most continuous of tempests that had ever been witnessed in the Atlantic. The gratification which all persons must feel at learning the safety of a ship respecting which some apprehension had been entertained will be enhanced in the minds of Irishmen by the fact that the steamer whose safe arrival we now chronicle, is one belonging to the newly established transatlantic line, whose prosperity is a subject of such lively interest to the people of this country. The arduous and dangerous passage which the Indian Empire has successfully accomplished under the most adverse circumstances, lasted in all, 25 days from Halifax to Ireland. We have been enabled to glean the following particulars of this interesting voyage, which will satisfactorily account for the delay, and which may be relied on as strictly accurate. Having taken in a fresh supply of coal, and repaired some trifling damage which had been sustained by a collision with a brig leaving New York harbor, the Indian Empire, having run 16 days' supply of coal, left Halifax on the afternoon of Saturday, the 31st of October, and had a tolerably favorable run to Cape Race, a distance of about 500 miles. The wind was not directly favorable, being on her quarter, and the average speed of the ship during this time was 11 knots an hour.

Upon rounding Cape Race the wind shifted dead ahead, and gradually rising, blew with great violence, which in a few days increased to a most fearful hurricane. The ship gallantly struggled against the violence of the wind and waves, the captain showing all the resources of skill and experienced seamanship, and being ably seconded by his officers and crew, who had the most implicit reliance in his ability and judgment. Of course, progress was scarcely possible under the circumstances, and after thirteen days of such weather as had rarely been experienced in the Atlantic, even at this season of the year, the captain found himself still four days from Galway. Upon calculating the amount of coal which still remained on board, and finding that it was barely sufficient for a four days' run, he thought it expedient to lie-to rather than incur the risk of expending all his fuel in an unavailing struggle against the elements. At this time there was a fair prospect of more favorable weather; the barometer was rising, indications of change were apparent, and moreover, it is an unprecedented thing for a south-easterly wind to last three weeks in the Atlantic, especially at this season of the year, when westerly winds more generally prevail. However, the expectation of fine weather was not fulfilled; the wind still continued high, and the Indian Empire lay-to seven days, during which time she made a little headway. At the end of seven days there was a full, and the captain gave orders to steam ahead, in the hope of completing the passage without further difficulty. In a short time, however, the wind again sprang up and increased almost to its former violence. At one time, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, the Indian Empire reached within 25 miles of the Galway coast, running at the rate of 2 1/2 knots an hour against a heavy sea, when the gale increasing in violence drove her a distance of 100 miles away to the westward.

The prudence and foresight of Capt. Courtney in having laid-to for seven days was then made manifest, for at this time the coals had been completely exhausted and it became necessary to consume a small portion of the cargo, consisting of cotton, stores, &c., and also some spare spars and part of the planking of the decks. At half-past 1, on the morning of Friday, the lights of Broadhaven were sighted, and we need not say that every one on board experienced the keenest delight at the approaching termination of their long and difficult voyage.

The Paris correspondent of a New York paper gives a long account of the quarrel that has sprung up in the family of Jerome Bonaparte, and in which the American branch of his descendants make the principal figure.

It appears that Prince Napoleon, the son of old Jerome by his second marriage, is intensely jealous of his American nephew, young Jerome N. Bonaparte, who is now a Captain in the French Imperial Guard. At the instigation of the Prince, the Emperor was induced to appoint a commission to examine into the legitimacy of the Americans.

Mr. C. — is being highly gratified with his interviews with Capt. Aldham and Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley; and remarked, that he considered the recent affair of boarding the *Washington* as now satisfactorily settled, so far as it could be.

He is long—do you think he has got there yet?"

"No," said the old man; "it is at some distance; he has not got there yet."

"How knowest thou old man," cried the Kahazee, "where that tree is?"

The young man returned, and said the tree would not come.

"He has been here, young man, and given his evidence—the money is thine."

ORIENTAL WIT.—A young man, going on a journey, intrusted a hundred *dears* to an old man; when he came back the old man denied having had any money deposited with him and he was taken up before the *Kahazee*.

How the American officers were cooled down, will be seen by the following:

"The afternoon of the same day (29th) Flag-officer McIntosh's communication, Mr. Zautzinger, visited the *Valorous*, bearing the second communication for Captain Aldham, and remained on board the vessel a considerable length of time. Mr. Z. expressed himself as being highly gratified with his interviews with Capt. Aldham and Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley; and remarked, that he considered the recent affair of boarding the *Washington* as now satisfactorily settled, so far as it could be.

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QUEEN NATURAL.—"A few months since," writes a correspondent, "two of our well known citizens, Mr. C. — and Mr. S. —, were sauntering through the streets of Cincinnati, looking at the sights, and of course looking into all the shop windows. Mr. C. —, who is somewhat of a wag, observed a man seated motionless in a show-window, resting from his exertions in cleaning the panes, with his left elbow on his knee and his face in the palm of his hand. Drawing his companion's attention to the man he remarked, in his carelessness: 'That's pretty natural—almost like life: ain't it, John?' and passing on a short distance stopped.

"Mr. S. —, however, stopped short, and after viewing the supposed figure a moment or two, said in a surprised yet confident manner:

"Blamed if I don't look natural!" and approached the window for a closer inspection. Resting his hands on the railing, he stared fixedly at the figure; when to his great surprise and discomfiture, the man, raising his right hand, with outspread fingers, to his nose, made a most significant gesture. Mr. S. — left rapidly, and this is all that I can say about the man in the window looking so natural."

TROUBLE IN THE Bonaparte Family.

The Paris correspondent of a New York paper gives a long account of the quarrel that has sprung up in the family of Jerome Bonaparte, and in which the American branch of his descendants make the principal figure.

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REPORT OF RECENT ELECTIONS.—The Journal of Commerce figures up in a table an absolute and relative gain by the Democratic party in the late elections in the different States, compared with the last Presidential election; even in the free States the Democrats have slightly gained upon the Republicans, and upon the aggregate opposition vote immensely. It makes the total opposition vote (Republican and American) at the Presidential election in 1856, 1,547,616, total opposition vote at the recent elections, 1,251,946; total decrease of opposition vote, 295,670; increase of Democratic votes, as calculated, 10,996; Democratic relative gain by the law of France, which declared that no Prince of the blood Imperial